

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the West.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. (April 7, 1862-4).

J. WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis D. Crutcher's, opposite the Capital of the State. Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month. May 13th, 1863-4.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—West Side Court St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.

GOVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-4.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Office on State in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1867-4.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 13, 1859-4.

SPEED & BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. (Jan. 17, '62-4).

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott. Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested. March 10, 1863-4.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky. Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts. Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE. Sept. 14, 1863-4.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.
ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and beauty, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office. Frankfort, April 22, 1863-4.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, March 28, 1864, EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:30 A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Base Course, Brownshoro, and Bellefontaine. Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations) leaves Louisville at 4:20 P. M., leaves Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:00 A. M.

FRIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted.) SAM'L GILL, Sup't. Monday, March 28, 1864.—4

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT.
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP. Feb. 8, 1860.

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY:
For the District of Kentucky.

Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding—Headquarters, in the field.

Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding—Headquarters, Manfordsville, Ky.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.
A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

BOOKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms. Frankfort, March 23, 1863-4.

CAPITAL HOTEL
PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Directors of the Capital Hotel Company, the undersigned will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, ON THE 24TH DAY OF MAY, 1864,

the Capital Hotel, in the City of Frankfort, together with all the Furniture, Fixtures, &c., properly appertaining to the same.

As it is presumed that no person will desire to purchase without first giving the whole premises a personal inspection, all such are invited to make that examination for themselves.

Terms of sale will be as follows: One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand; and the balance, in equal payments, in one, two, and three years, with interest on the deferred payments.

Bonds of the city of Frankfort will be received at par upon any of the payments. The sale will take place in front of the premises, on the day of sale, at 11 o'clock, A. M. J. G. O. CHAMBERS, President.

Frankfort, April 22, 1864-tw&wid-312.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
COMPOUND
CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His Compound Pectoral or Wild Cherry, has become a household word throughout the West and South, and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction, acquired a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, of the most powerful and valuable of the vegetable kingdom, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with the Indian trade deities, the most deadly of poisons, and the most powerful of the vegetable kingdom, it is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is nevertheless satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

DYSPEPSIA.
and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whiskey, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

CEDRON BITTERS
one trial, and you will never use any others. It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are specific.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS;

In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS;

IN GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA;

And in FEVER AND AGUE;

it is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it prevents them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

By Druggists and Grocers generally. Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky. Jan. 1, 1864-6m.

Proclamation of the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL.
HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD,
Frankfort, Ky., May 6, 1864.

To Colonels Commanding Regiments Kentucky Enrolled Militia:

Your attention is particularly called to General Order, No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's Office. The Governor therein calls for ten thousand, (10,000) of the militia of the State, to serve for six months. This call is made that an end may be put to the position during this summer, and the fall and as enjoying all the blessings of peace. You are urged to call for this matter in hand at once, and raise a battalion, or if not a battalion, at least a company from your Regimental District, and report with them to the nearest point of rendezvous. The limited time allowed requires that we should commence work immediately and work in earnest. Having been honored by the strongest recommendations from your country, and through the trust heretofore imposed in you by the Governor, his Excellency the Governor to an important military command, we are entitled to call upon and demand your earnest efforts to raise the men required in this call. I hope to hear a good report from you in a few days. The number of men required are to be raised, and if they are not forthcoming by volunteers, a draft will be promptly resorted to, and counties which have heretofore been delinquent, will be compelled to respond. Let us, then, have every Kentuckian step forward and sustain the true renown and glory of the State.

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector General of Ky.

May 11, 1864.—tw&wid-319.

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD,
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, Ky., May 6, 1864.

The attention of county court clerks, assessors, and other interested parties is called to the subjoined opinion of Gen. JOHN M. HARLAN, Attorney General of the State. I find in many of the counties that the civil officers, either through ignorance of the law or negligence, have failed to collect the taxes and fines due from the militia, and pay the same to the State Treasury.

As it is the duty of the militia to enforce the provisions of the law, and render the militia of the State effective, all delinquencies will be rigidly investigated, and the parties failing in the performance of duty will be promptly proceeded against in the Fiscal Court at Frankfort, or other court of proper jurisdiction.

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector General of Kentucky.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY., May 6, 1864.

Sir: In response to questions propounded by you, involving a certain question of construction of the "State Guard Law," I have to say—

1. It is the duty of assessors to prepare a list, annually, of all persons liable to be enrolled, living within their respective limits; and it is their duty to place a roll of all such names in the hands of the clerk of the county court at stated times, before the first day of June of each year.

2. The law provides for the election of regimental, battalion, and company officers at certain times and places, and in a prescribed manner. It also provides for regimental, battalion, and company drills and maneuvers, in which all persons liable to be enrolled militia are to take part.

3. It is the duty of each company commander, within ten days after each muster or drill, to leave with the clerk of the county court a list of the names of all members of their respective companies who shall have attended said muster or drill in accordance with the requirements of the law. On every member of the enrolled militia not so returned, "there shall be assessed, in lieu of the military service which he owes to the State, the sum of fifteen cents for each muster or drill which such person has not attended, properly armed and equipped; and the aggregate of such sums due from each person shall be collected from such persons in the year next ensuing after their failure thus to attend such musters, in the same manner, and by the same means, as are provided for collecting the county levy."

4. If commanders of companies do not return any persons as having been present at the prescribed musters and drills, the officers charged with the collection of the county levy should presume that none of the enrolled militia were present, and therefore assess and collect the fine of fifteen cents from every member of the enrolled militia in the county where such delinquency occurred. The like presumption should be indulged and acted upon where the people in any county have failed to attend and elect officers of the enrolled militia. If the failure of the enrolled militia to elect their officers is permitted to relieve them from the assessment of fifteen cents, in lieu of military service, the manifest object of the Legislature in enacting the militia law would be defeated.

5. If, however, assessors fail to make and return a list of the enrolled militia to the office of the county clerk in due time, there can be no assessment and collection of the fine of fifteen cents, because the civil officers would have no basis upon which to act or determine who constituted the enrolled militia. The remedy, in such cases, is against the delinquent assessor, who may be fined not less than \$20 nor more than \$500 for every neglect of duty under the State Guard law.

6. Judges of elections for officers to command battalions and companies may be appointed by the senior officer of the regimental district, or in such other manner as the Governor, through the Inspector General, may prescribe.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. HARLAN.

May 11, 1864.—tw&wid-319.

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD,
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY., May 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

It having become evident that no reasonable garrison of United States troops could protect the small bands of guerrillas, horse thieves, and marauders, who, in small parties, manage to elude the regular forces, it is therefore, by direction of his Excellency the Governor, Ordered:

1. That the Commanding officer of each Regimental District of Enrolled Militia, is charged with the defence and protection of his county from invasion or violence of any character whatever; and to this end he is hereby authorized and directed to call out, at any time, the whole or such portion of the Militia, comprising his command, as may be necessary. He is further ordered: upon the application of any Provost Marshal, Sheriff, or other civil officer, to order out so much of his command as may be necessary, and to aid and assist such officers in making any arrests, or in the execution of any other duty which may devolve upon them by law, requiring such assistance.

2. Any officer or member of the Enrolled Militia, who shall fail or refuse to turn out for the purposes mentioned in this order, when ordered so to do by his proper officer, or having turned out, shall disobey any lawful order, or be guilty of any disorderly conduct, shall be punished as for a military offence. The law prescribes that "when any portion of the Militia shall be called out either for service, or for instruction and drill, they shall be subject to the same laws, rules and regulations that govern the armies of the United States," and all officers are charged with seeing those laws, rules and regulations strictly enforced.

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector General Ky.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, May 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.
To the Militia of Kentucky.

The Secretary of War has authorized the enlistment of TEN THOUSAND TROOPS in Kentucky FOR SIX MONTHS SERVICE.

The last campaign of this terrible war is pending. The veteran soldiers among us are required at the front, to overwhelm the enemy, and the Government wishes to enlist its property and safety to your hands. Let every man enlist for this short term who wishes a termination of the war. Do not wait for special authority from the State, but organize at once—at the posts of Louisville, Lexington, Burdette Point, Manfordsville, Bowlinggreen, Louisville and Paducah.

Company and regimental organizations will be formed in the same way, and with the same numbers, as in commands for longer terms of service. The pay is the same. Commissions will only be given to those who recruit the men, and every patriot is hereby authorized to enlist and forward to some point of rendezvous all that wish to serve their struggling country.

But a short time is given to organize this force. It is confidently believed that this appeal to Kentuckians by their Government will be gallantly answered.

The following named gentlemen are hereby specially requested to act at their several stations, as agents for the State of Kentucky, to superintend and direct the organization of the troops as they report.

Louisville—Hon. Laban T. Moore, Col. G. W. Gallup.

Frankfort—These Headquarters.

Lexington—Headquarters of Brig. Gen. Burbridge, Capt. Thomas H. Moore, Pro. Marshal.

Burdette Point—Col. F. N. Alexander.

Manfordsville—Lieut. J. J. Ennis, Hon. George T. Wood.

Bowlinggreen—Col. Cicero Maxwell, Col. P. B. Perkins.

Louisville—Col. I. W. Scott, Col. A. J. Harrington.

Paducah—Hon. R. K. Williams, Maj. Willie Waller.

By command of the Governor:
JOHN BOYLE,
Adjutant General of Ky.

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD,
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, Ky., April 26, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8.

In February last, Col. GALLUP, commanding the District of East Kentucky, wrote to me that he had every reason to believe that so soon as the high waters should subside, and the roads become passable, the enemy would come in upon him, and asked that arrangements might be made, whereby he could, in the event it became necessary, have the assistance of the Enrolled Militia in the Eastern portion of the State. Authority was immediately given to call out the 68th regiment Enrolled Militia, of Lawrence county, one of the first organized in the State.

On the 7th instant, the enemy having invaded Pike county, a call was made on that Regiment, Col. Theo. McKINSTER commanding, the response to which was both prompt and cheerful. On the 13th the enemy attacked our forces and were repulsed. On the 14th, Col. GALLUP surprised them in camp at Half Mountain, and after an engagement of several hours, was completely victorious, capturing a number of prisoners, horses and equipments, and 300 stand of arms—all of which Col. GALLUP, in his report says, could not have been accomplished without the assistance of the Militia.

I can not commend, in terms too high, the energy, bravery, and patriotism of the officers and men of the 68th Regiment; the assistance they rendered in defending the State by their prompt action, enabled the authorities to strike a blow that will long be remembered by Hodge's brigade.

Lawrence county has not only done well, having sent over fifty per cent, of her enrolled strength to our armies, but she has shown that those remaining at home are of true metal, and are willing to take the field whenever their services are demanded.

I desire to return my thanks to the 68th, for the gallant example which they have afforded to the entire Militia of the State. Their action demonstrates the utility of the work I have been urging forward for several months, and will assist, I hope, in overcoming the factious opposition with which I have been met in organizing the State.

Let the true spirit of Kentucky be infused into the Militia organization throughout the State, and we will soon rid ourselves of the marauding bands of horse thieves and plunderers that have been preying upon us since the beginning of the war.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General.

As an evidence of my appreciation of the meritorious conduct of the 68th Regiment, the Inspector General is hereby ordered to have printed and distributed to the Colonels of Militia 150 copies of the above order.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

May 4, 1864.—31tw-316.

FOR SALE.
HAYING removed to Louisville, I will now sell my

New Building,
Opposite the Railroad Depot, and occupied now by the Military Board.

This is one of the best locations in Frankfort for a business house, or to invest your money in. JOHN HALY is authorized to sell the same. A. KAHR.

Frankfort, May 4, 1864.—twim-316.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACT'G. ASST. PRO. MAR. GEN'L., STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, Ky., May 9, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all officers and enlisted men, who, having received leaves of absence or furloughs, have not returned to duty with their respective regiments at the expiration of the time granted, that it is necessary to do so at once, in default of which they will be subjected to rigorous penalties, it being the determination of the War Department to abandon its past lenient policy and to resort to strong and effective measures.

Provost Marshals of districts, deputy Provost Marshals and all others acting under the authority of the Provost Marshal General's Department in Kentucky, are required to use their utmost efforts in securing and returning delinquents to their duty.

W. H. SIDELL,
Major 16th U. S. Inf. A. A. P. M. G.

May 16, 1864, [Eg. Lou. Press.] 31tw-321.

OFFICIAL.
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 68.]

AN ACT for a grant of lands to the State of Iowa, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of a railroad in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from Sioux City, in said State, to the south line of the State of Minnesota, at such point as the said State of Iowa may select between the Big Sioux and the west fork of the Des Moines river; also to said State for the use and benefit of the Missouri Western Railroad Company, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from a point at or near the foot of Main street, South McGregor, in said State, in a westerly direction, by the most practicable route, on or near the former parallel of north latitude, and it shall interest the said road running from Sioux City to the Minnesota State line, in the county of O'Brien, in said State, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of said road; but, in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely located, sold any section or any part thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption or homestead settlement has attached to the same, or that the same has been reserved by the United States for any purpose whatever, or that shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be selected, for the purposes aforesaid, from the public lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections or parts of sections, designated by odd numbers, as shall be equal to such land as the United States have sold, reserved, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the right of homestead settlement or pre-emption has attached as aforesaid, which lands thus indicated by odd numbers and sections, by the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be held by the State of Iowa for the use and benefit aforesaid.

Provided, That the land so selected in no case be located more than twenty miles from the lines of said roads: Provided, further, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for any purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad, or for other purpose whatever, be and the same are hereby reserved and excepted from the operations of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said roads through such reserved lands, in which case the right of aid shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sections and parts of sections of land which by such grant shall remain to the United States within ten miles on each side of said roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of public lands when sold, nor shall any of the lands become subject to sale at private entry until the same shall have been first offered at public sale to the highest bidder at or above the minimum price as aforesaid: Provided, That actual bona fide settlers under the pre-emption laws of the United States may, after due proof of settlement, improvement, and occupancy, as now provided by law, purchase the same at the increased minimum price: And provided, also, That settlers under the provisions of the homestead law, who comply with the terms and requirements of said act, shall be entitled to patents for an amount not exceeding eighty acres each, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted shall be subject to the disposal of the Legislature of Iowa, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other. And the said railroads shall be, and remain, public highways for the use of the Government of the United States, free from all toll or other charges upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted be disposed of by said State, for the purposes aforesaid only, and in manner following, namely: When the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any section of ten consecutive miles of either of said roads is completed in a good, substantial, and workmanlike manner as a first-class railroad, then the Secretary of the Interior shall issue to the State patents for one hundred sections of land for the benefit of the road having completed the ten consecutive miles as aforesaid.

When the Governor of said State shall certify that another section of ten consecutive miles shall have been completed as aforesaid, then the Secretary of the Interior shall issue patents to said State in like manner, for a like number; and when certificates of the completion of additional sections of ten consecutive miles of either of said roads are, from time to time, made as aforesaid, additional sections of lands shall be patented as aforesaid, until said roads, or either of them, are completed, when the whole of the lands hereby granted shall be patented to the State for the uses aforesaid and none other: Provided, That if the said McGregor Western Railroad Company, or assigns, shall fail to complete at least twenty miles of its said road during each and every year from the date of its acceptance of the grant provided for in this act, then the State may resume said grant, and so dispose of the same as to secure the completion of a road on said line and upon such terms, within such time, as the State shall determine: Provided, further, That if the said roads are not completed within ten years from their several acceptance of this grant, the said lands hereby granted and not patented shall revert to the State of Iowa for the purpose of securing the completion of the said roads within such time, not to exceed five years, and upon such terms as the State shall determine: And provided, further, That said lands shall not in any manner be disposed of or encumbered, except as the same are patented under the provisions of this act; and should the State fail to complete said roads within five years after the time aforesaid, then the said lands undisposed of as aforesaid shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That as soon as the Governor of said State of Iowa shall file or cause to be filed with the Secretary of the Interior maps designating the routes of said roads, then it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from market the lands embraced within the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the United States mail shall be transported on said roads and branch, under the direction of the Post Office Department, at such price as Congress may by law provide: Provided, That until such price is fixed by law the Postmaster General shall have power to fix the rate of compensation.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That there be, and is hereby, granted to the State of Minnesota for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from St. Paul and St. Anthony, via Minneapolis, to a convenient point of junction with the Mississippi, to the southern boundary of the State, in the direction of the mouth of the Big Sioux river, four additional alternate sections of land per mile, to be selected upon the same conditions, restrictions, and limitations as are contained in the act of Congress entitled "An act making a grant of land to the Territory of Minnesota, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said Territory, and granting public lands, in alternate sections, to the State of Alabama, to aid in the construction of a certain railroad in said State," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven: Provided, That the land to be so located by virtue of this section may be selected within twenty miles of the line of said road, but in no case at a greater distance therefrom.

Approved May 12, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 69.]
AN ACT concerning the disposition of convicts in the courts of the United States, for the subsisting of persons confined in jails charged with violating the laws of the United States, and for diminishing the expenses in relation thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons who have been or may hereafter be convicted of crime by any court of the United States—military—the punishment whereof shall be imprisonment, in a district or Territory where, at the time of such conviction, there may be no penitentiary or other prison suitable for the confinement of convicts of the United States, and available thereafter, shall be confined during the term for which they have been or may be sentenced, in some suitable prison in a convenient State or Territory to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be transported and delivered to the warden or keeper of the prison by the marshal of the district or Territory where such conviction shall have occurred; or if such conviction be had in the District of Columbia, then and in such case the transportation and delivery shall be by the warden of the jail of said District; the reasonable actual expense of transportation, necessary subsistence and hire, and transportation of guards and the marshal or the warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, only, to be paid by the Secretary of the Interior, out of the Judiciary fund: Provided, That if, in the opinion of the Secretary, the expense of transportation from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, in which there is no penitentiary, will exceed the cost of maintaining them in jail in the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia during the period of their sentence, then it shall be lawful so to confine them therein for the period designated in their sentence.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the managers or proper authorities

THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1864.

Union Meeting in Crittenden County.

At a meeting of the Union men of Crittenden county, Ky., on Monday, May 23, 1864, held at the Court House in Marion, it being the first day of the May term of the Circuit Court, Judge N. R. BLACK was called to the Chair, and briefly announced the object of the meeting to be, the selection of delegates, to represent this county in the Convention, to be held in Louisville, on the 25th of May.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the wishes of the meeting: James A. Gregory, James L. Hill, J. A. Yandell, John C. Elder, and Robert F. Haynes. After a short time, the committee reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we are now as we always have been, in favor of using the whole power of the Government, in putting down the rebellion, that is not in favor of using all the powers of the Government, in maintaining the integrity of the Union, and crushing the rebellion in every form. That we are in favor of sending delegates to the Baltimore National Union Convention, and to no Convention, except a National Union one.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the course of those Representatives in Congress, from Kentucky, who supported the election of Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX as Speaker of the House.

On motion, the foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On further motion, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Louisville Convention. James A. Gregory, J. N. Flanagan, Capt. J. G. Young, N. B. Haywood, C. A. Bennett, and such other Union citizens of the county as may attend.

Resolved, That the Frankfort Commonwealth, Union Press, Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati Commercial, be requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

N. R. BLACK, Chairman.

T. L. R. WILSON, Secretary.

National Union Meeting in Montgomery.

In pursuance to a call issued by the State Central Committee of the National Union party of the State of Kentucky, a meeting was held in Mount Sterling, on Monday, May 16th, 1864, THOMPSON B. OLDHAM, was chosen Chairman, and JAMES HOWARD appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated to be the appointment of delegates to represent Montgomery county, in the State Union Convention, to be held in the city of Louisville, on the 25th day of May, 1864, which Convention is to appoint delegates to the National Union Convention, to be held in Baltimore on the 7th, day of June, 1864.

On motion, Samuel McKee, George Beatty, Hezekiah C. Ellis, Zachariah Haggard, James Smith, and James Howard, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions, and a list of delegates for the consideration of the meeting, who reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That we unite in the call of a Convention of delegates from meetings of the true Union citizens and soldiers of Kentucky, to convene in the city of Louisville on the 25th of May, and we hereby appoint, David Howell, John J. Anderson, Thompson B. Oldham, Alexander M. Barnes, Samuel McKee, J. S. Dury, Almazan Ward, James Howard, Jacob Johnson, Johnson Wilson, Rev. S. D. Tompkins, John W. Hazelrigg, John McClure, William Hulse, Frederick Senior, E. E. Garrett, George Hazelrigg, Robert W. Mayhugh, H. C. Ellis, Albin Barnes, E. A. Thomas, James Garrett, Mathew Poynter, Jack Stephens, John Donahue, George Beatty, Harvey Daniel, Thomas Fox, John Frame, Carlisle R. Myers, James Willoughby, Moore Johnson, George W. Anderson, Rev. Stribbling Ingram, G. W. Case, Joseph A. Frame, John Triplett, W. F. Redman, Thomas Redman, Franklin Poynter, Wade Willoughby, Henry C. Howard, Ezekiel Rose, John Rose, S. M. Cook, Dr. Thomas Riggins, Fielder C. Barnes, William D. Craig, Robert A. Thomas, Samuel Hainline, John W. Hainline, George Hainline, William Hoffman, James P. Holderby, D. D. Hurst, Samuel Hurst, Joseph Kenner, James Bash, John Duckworth, William Ficklin, Uriah Holly, Philip Peyton, William White, Dock Trimble, Maj. Wood, and all Union men in Montgomery county, delegates to represent the county in said Convention.

2. That we totally repudiate both the authority and the advice of the so-called State Central Committee, headed by James Guthrie, & Co. that we will not send delegates to the State Convention called by them, and that we utterly repudiate all idea of taking part in the National Democratic Convention called to meet in Chicago, Illinois, on the 4th of July, and denominated by Mr. Guthrie and his colleagues, the Union Conservative National Convention.

3. That we consider every attempt, by whomsoever made, and upon whatever pretext, to divide the Union party of Kentucky, a supreme folly and outrage, and we will resist every scheme to throw this State and the Nation into the hands of any other party than the true Union party, as steadfastly as we will resist every other method proposed for the ruin of the country.

4. That we will cordially co-operate with all true Union men in saving the Nation, suppressing the rebellion restoring the Constitution, sustaining the Government, and enforcing the laws, wholly regardless of their opinions on the subject of negro slavery or any other subject.

5. That the state Convention to which we send delegates ought, in our opinion, to reorganize the Union party in this State in the most effective manner. They ought to appoint delegates to represent Kentucky in the National Union Convention wherever and whenever it may meet, and that it ought to appoint candidates for electors of President and Vice President.

6. That we hail with pleasure the success of our soldiers in arms, and we have confidence that they will be able to suppress the rebellion; we tender them our sincere thanks for their gallantry, and assure them that we will use every endeavor to uphold them, and take care of their wives and children, fathers and brothers, in their absence; and if the so-called conservatives under the cry of "Union," try to sell them out, we will, to the

best of our ability, defend them, and we hereby offer them our best congratulations; and all soldiers, from Montgomery county are appointed delegates to the Union Convention on the 25th day of May, at Louisville.

7. That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and copies furnished the Frankfort Commonwealth, and Louisville National Union Press, for publication, and that all other loyal papers in Kentucky, the Cincinnati Gazette, Commercial, and Times, are also respectfully requested to publish said proceedings.

T. B. OLDHAM, Chairman.

JAMES HOWARD, Secretary.

Call for a Union Convention.

As the Union Democratic Party is made up of loyal men from the Bell, Breckinridge and Douglas Parties, and had its origin since the last National Conventions, and as it has never by any authoritative convention identified itself with either of the National Parties of the Free States, and differ from both in some important ideas, we do not recognize the right of the majority of the Central Committee to fix the status of the party with either National Party of the Free States, or in either of their conventions, but believe that this pre-eminently belongs to the party in their convention.

And as by a recent act of the Legislature, Kentucky Soldiers, who would be legal voters if at home, are allowed to vote in the Presidential election, which gives them the right to be represented in the State Convention.

Therefore, as members of the Union Party, who still adhere to the great central idea of a restoration of the Union, and supremacy of the United States Constitution and Laws over the rebel States, and for the most efficient means and vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is subdued, we suggest a Union State Convention be held at Louisville, on the 25th day of May, 1864, and that the Union men who still adhere to this supreme idea of maintaining the Government, in their several Counties, and the Soldiers of Kentucky in their various Regiments and Companies, hold primary meetings and appoint delegates to said Convention, and that they, in such primary assemblies, indicate whether they desire the delegates of the State to represent them in the Democratic Convention to be held at Chicago, July 4th, or in any National Convention; and if any, to which one.

J. M. G. Smith, Thurston Meadows, John Smith, J. M. Eifort, James C. Gore, O. F. Walckhouse, T. Bennett, Sebastian Eifort, Valentine Nahi, L. Dodge, John May, G. B. Shepherd, S. H. Steel, Geo. Bush, Robt. Bromer, H. B. Eifort, Vincent Ferguson, Hon. W. Burt, Robt. Hoop, William Eifort, Anthony L. Rice, John Rodcamp, W. H. Eifort, Major 2d Kentucky Cavalry, Wm. Conway, Marlen Williams, Fred Kolkamp, W. F. Craig, G. J. Bennett, Jas. Shoop, M. E. McCoskey, Thom. M. Jones, Fred Wolfe, J. S. Coats, M. J. Renfro, Moses Hart, Jas. Williams, Wm. Salsbury, Wes. Lumpkins, Jacob Jones, Saml. Jones, Wm. H. Lewis, John Eifort, William Wallace, John Petty, Jr., Daniel Fultz, John Petty, sen., Jack Carver, Joseph Leammons, Ambrose Smith, Geo. Meadows, C. N. Juges, Amos Davis, Saml. Antos.

The following names were given at the Olive Hill Convention, in the counties of Carter and Rowan:

David Davis, Wm. Hall, Green Nicholas, Wesley Faley, W. H. Uiterback, Levi Shoup, M. V. Ellington, Jackson Stamper, Squire McGlone, S. Garrin, James Watson, Anthony Stephens, David Macaby, H. I. G. Henderson, Isaac Ervin, L. L. Taber, Basil Bond, Tobias Logan, George Banger, Jacksona Gilbert, Burrell Fanner, Wm. Gilbert, Jefferson Smith, John W. Dungan, G. W. Underwood, Wm. Smith, Ashley Richards, Wm. Underwood, David Underwood, Wm. Ham, George Dickinson, Jesse Underwood, A. M. Henderson, Gordon C. Coleman.

CAMP 26TH KY. VOL. INFANTRY, May 19th, 1864.

The undersigned, members of this Regiment, approve the call for an Unconditional Union Convention, to be held in Louisville on the 25th inst., to appoint delegates to represent the State in the Baltimore National Union Convention, and designate Dr. J. M. Bailey, Capt. B. H. Earnest, and Adjutant R. Vance, and all other members of the Regiment favorable to said object, who can attend, as our representatives in said Louisville Convention.

G. T. Elder, Lieut. 26th Ky. Vol. Inf., E. E. Hackett, Capt. Co. A, 26th Ky. Inf., J. W. Morley, Serg. Maj., Wm. M. Grubbs, Chaplain, Richard Shookles, 2d Lieut., Co. A, J. J. Rice, Sergeant, Richard Humphrey, Sergeant, T. B. Bayne, Sergeant, F. M. Gilstrap, 2d Lieutenant, A. B. Stanley, 1st Lieutenant, J. M. Bailey, Surgeon, R. H. Earnest, Capt. Co. B.

PRIVATE.

James R. Rounton, J. F. McLemon, Co. B, John Penman, W. H. Farmer, Allen Sharp, J. B. Palmer, J. C. Drake, Wm. Galloway, Thos. D. Wiggins, S. Massey, Lloyd May, E. C. Powell, Co. G, Mark R. Mills, J. C. Draper, M. W. Brown, W. C. J. Adams, Geo. N. Quigg, Pat. Gibbons, W. W. Wickes, H. Lemasters, Thompson Hudson, John Simpson, J. W. Hudson, T. Fox, R. P. Tanner, John Galloway, E. E. C. Shull, Co. B, W. S. P. Green, R. A. Hackett, Co. A, G. W. Grubbs, W. J. Congill, Wm. Walton, G. W. Hicks, Henry M. Cain, W. S. Rothick, Co. B, G. W. Morning, Co. B, F. G. Cobbs, J. H. Pendleton, Co. G, W. H. Wand, Co. G, W. L. Brown, Co. B, T. Dickinson, Co. B, S. R. Chastain, Wm. Benton, T. J. Ward, Wm. T. Garrett, Co. G, John Austen, W. J. Cobb, W. H. Croft, A. G. Wilhelm, Joel T. Preston, Robt. Neely.

SAM. MEDARY, Esq., Editor of the Columbus, Ohio, Crisis, was arrested on the 19th, by the United States Military authorities. He is an ardent traitor.

On the night of the 19th May, the fine barn of Mr. BABNEY TAYLOR, in Jefferson county was destroyed by fire, with nine horses, one mule, and a considerable quantity of provender, etc. It was the work of an incendiary; who also attempted to burn Mr. TAYLOR'S house, but failed.

A telegram dated Cairo, May 19, says the guerrillas have made several raids into Hickman, Ky., within the past two weeks. On the 11th they killed two citizens. Last Monday and Tuesday, squads came in and plundered and carried off goods. Yesterday a small party entered the town and robbed citizens of \$700 worth of dry goods and money. A detachment of troops were sent down last night, but the enemy had gone, and they returned to Columbus.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Battle of Sugar Valley or Resaca—Saturday May 14.

The heaviest fighting of the campaign has taken place to-day, and though it was decisive, we have cause to be thankful at the results.

Our lines as formed last night was in the form of a semi-circle, to the northwest of Sugar Valley, while the Oostanaula River, completes the circle on the southeast. Sugar Valley is a fertile little plain of about ten square miles in size, much broken by hills, which at this season of year are covered by a dense undergrowth of small trees and vines, rendering them very difficult to penetrate. It was in this valley, between the projected Rome and Dalton Railroad and the river that encircles Resaca and Tilton, that the enemy made a stand after being closely pressed on his retreat from Dalton. From our center to the river, the distance this morning was about seven miles. Our line extends completely around the valley, McPherson's right posting on the river near its junction with Oostanaula creek or Calhoun, while the left strikes the river north of Tilton, near the junction of the river with Swamp creek, that takes its rise in the hills of Sugar Valley. Lakes and Camp creeks also burst out from the hills in the valley and empty their waters into the Oostanaula River, which is very broad and deep, but can be forded, when the water is low, at six points. The above is as intelligible a description of the field as can be given without the aid of a map; and now for the opening of the ball.

As I have already said, our line was formed in a half circle, extending from the river on the left to a point on the river near Calhoun. The corps occupied positions in the line as follows, extending from right to left; first, McPherson; second, Hooker; third, Palmer; fourth, Schofield; fifth, Howard. Skirmishing commenced early in the morning and many prisoners were brought in as the result, although the attack made by us was but faintly responded to. Skirmishing continued, with occasional truces, lasting from ten to thirty minutes, all the morning. Meantime our General officers were not idle. Generals Sherman and Thomas, with their indefatigable corps commanders, rode along the line with their staffs, personally superintending the parking of ambulances and ammunition trains, and assigning batteries to positions where they could be of the most service in the event of a general engagement.

At nine o'clock Gen. Schofield was ordered to withdraw his corps from the part of the line between Palmer and Hooker and take a new position on the left of Newton's division of the 4th Corps. Palmer closed up the gap between his left and Newton, and Judah's and Cox's divisions of Schofield's corps came up in the place assigned to them. Hovey's brigade of the 2d Corps was left in reserve and did not participate in the battle to-day. By some mistake in the giving of orders, the order Gen. Cox's division or reception was not slow to detect the enemy's design, and preparations to resist it were at once commenced. Joe Hooker's gallant Potomac veterans were selected at once, and immediately retired from the line and commenced moving to the left of Stanley, whose flank was covered by McCook's cavalry, in front of which Johnston was massing his columns for the desperate effort. Hooker arrived none too soon.

At seven o'clock, when quiet reigned along the whole line, with an occasional interruption from a sharpshooter's rifle, the expected attack came. Down upon Stanley's exposed flank came the enemy in overwhelming numbers. For a few minutes the whole line nobly resisted the terrific shock; but as it was renewed with ten-fold fury by the enemy, who fought with a desperation equal to anything ever performed by our own soldiers, the line wavered, and the regiments on the left were giving back in confusion and disorder when, above the roar of the artillery and musketry that seemed to make the old hills tremble and quake, a cheer was heard, and into the deadly breach, over the dead bodies of the fallen, came on the double quick Robinson's brigade, who advanced to the assault with desperate determination to drive back the solid columns of the enemy, and save the army from disaster. Nobly they met the enemy, and when the shock came, reeling like drunken men, the line of the enemy was broken and sent back, smarting under the shock. The contest was of short duration, but, while it lasted, the roar of artillery and the roll of musketry told that this was one of the most critical moments of the day—a period when the heart of the listener seemed to stand still in suspense. The 4th Corps will never forget Hooker and the noble brigade which, at a moment when the fate of the army, and perhaps of the nation, hung upon a slender thread, which the enemy would have severed, came up and turned the tide of battle. A nation's thanks are due Joe Hooker, and may it never forget Robinson's brave brigade, whose gallantry to-night is on every tongue.

In summing up that, while we have driven the enemy at every point where he presented himself in force, our losses are heavy. Probably 2,000 will not cover the killed, wounded and missing. Nearly all of the killed and wounded are in our hands, as we were not driven a foot, except in those instances already recorded. Our line on the left center and center has advanced over a mile from its position of the morning. We have made heavy slaughter in the enemy's ranks—whose loss must be larger than ours. We have lost but a few prisoners, and taken about two hundred, among whom is the Colonel of the 19th Alabama Regiment, a very intelligent officer, who estimates the rebel forces, including Polk, who is here, at 55,000. He informs me that their only loss in General officers is Brigadier Gen. Tucker slightly wounded. So far, all goes well. The enemy is hemmed in between our lines and the river, which is not now fordable, and will hardly get off without giving us a general engagement. When the student of military strategy takes up a map and examines the country of this region of Georgia, he can not but feel impressed with the masterly movements of Sherman, which have placed us in so favorable a position.

The division of Gen. Cox, which finally turned up on Judah's left, fought with great pluck and obstinacy, driving the skirmishers back upon their main line, and the line into their breastworks from which they poured into his ranks an incessant fire of shell and ball, across valleys, up hills, through gorges and ravines they were driven, until they gained their first line of rifle-pits. Cox soon dislodged them and sent them back howling to their more formidable breastworks. At this moment Cox found that he was out of ammunition, and by some stupid blunder on the part of somebody, the trains were too far in rear from which to replenish his cartridge-boxes. Yet he was determined not to be foiled, and gathering together all his strength, he advanced his line. A cheer went up from his boys, and resounded through the hills as his serried line advanced upon the enemy's works, which they carried at the point of the bayonet in splendid style; but not without the loss of many brave men.

What Palmer's 14th Corps accomplished.

The heaviest fight of the day was on the center. Palmer's corps, on the right of Newton's division, had heavy skirmishing along the whole line lasting from half-past 12 until 1 o'clock, when Carlin's brigade, of Johnston's division, advanced down a slope of a hill, and drove the enemy into their breastworks on the south side of a hill, rising out of the valley on the south. An assault on the breastworks was not ordered. The brigade at once sought cover in a ditch, formed by a dried up stream, and until night covered them, acted as sharpshooters and did good execution in silencing batteries, engaged in enfilading Judah and Newton. Mitchell's brigade of Davis' division, got into a similar position and picked off every rebel, whose head protruded above the breastworks.

Turchin's brigade of Baird's division joined Judah on the left of Palmer's corps and fought desperately, but were compelled to fall back with Judah's division. The loss in the corps, outside of Turchin's, was light. Captain McDowell, a promising young officer of the 15th Kentucky, was killed during the engagement. Captain Sheridan, of the 6th Ohio, well-known in Cincinnati as an actor of some ability, is among the wounded, and will probably be compelled to submit to the amputation of his right arm.

The 4th Corps, under command of Major General Howard, the "one armed veteran," as he is styled in the corps, played a very conspicuous part in the tragedy of war enacted to-day. All the corps, with the exception of Beatty's fighting brigade, for which no room could be found, as the circle was gradually compressed as we advanced, was engaged and covered itself with imperishable glory. Wood's division was ordered into position on the right of General Stanley just before noon, and was soon hotly engaged with Hazen's and Willich's brigade driving the enemy. For some time a destructive infantry and artillery fire was kept up, and ere long his main line advanced in overwhelming strength upon the enemy, who fled, at his approach, to his rifle-pits, from which the energetic Wood soon dislodged him and compelled him to seek shelter under cover of their breastworks, from which he was driven later in the day. Hazen and Willich's losses were severe, but nothing in comparison with those in the 23d Corps which, to-day, bore the brunt of the battle.

After three o'clock the resistance offered by the enemy on the center, through which he had vainly striven to force a passage, grew more lax and very little firing other than skirmishing was heard.

Foiled at every point in his efforts to break our walls of iron that environed him, Johnston early in the afternoon commenced massing heavily on our left, where Stanley, with as brave a division as ever marched to the music of the Union, had been skirmishing and feeling the enemy while awaiting the developments of the enemy's attempt to break the center. General Sherman and Thomas were not slow to detect the enemy's design, and preparations to resist it were at once commenced. Joe Hooker's gallant Potomac veterans were selected at once, and immediately retired from the line and commenced moving to the left of Stanley, whose flank was covered by McCook's cavalry, in front of which Johnston was massing his columns for the desperate effort. Hooker arrived none too soon.

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In summing up that, while we have driven the enemy at every point where he presented himself in force, our losses are heavy. Probably 2,000 will not cover the killed, wounded and missing. Nearly all of the killed and wounded are in our hands, as we were not driven a foot, except in those instances already recorded. Our line on the left center and center has advanced over a mile from its position of the morning. We have made heavy slaughter in the enemy's ranks—whose loss must be larger than ours. We have lost but a few prisoners, and taken about two hundred, among whom is the Colonel of the 19th Alabama Regiment, a very intelligent officer, who estimates the rebel forces, including Polk, who is here, at 55,000. He informs me that their only loss in General officers is Brigadier Gen. Tucker slightly wounded. So far, all goes well. The enemy is hemmed in between our lines and the river, which is not now fordable, and will hardly get off without giving us a general engagement. When the student of military strategy takes up a map and examines the country of this region of Georgia, he can not but feel impressed with the masterly movements of Sherman, which have placed us in so favorable a position.

BATTLE OF SUNDAY, MAY 15.

During last night quiet reigned along the whole line, the enemy being very quiet and rarely firing a shot. The falling of trees and the sound of axmen, however, convinced our commanders that the rebels were erecting stronger fortifications upon the numerous hills that rise out of the valley. At half-past seven in the morning our skirmishers opened fire upon the rebel line, which was as vigorously returned upon the left and left center. The enemy, however, did not seem disposed to attack with their main line, after the fearful slaughter and repulse that Hooker administered to them last night. It was not until nine or ten o'clock in the morning that the 20th Corps arrived from the right, and got into position on Stanley's left. The 23d Corps was immediately withdrawn from the right of the line and thrown in on the left. As our line was

nearly fourteen miles long, these necessary changes occupied nearly the entire morning so that mid-day arrived ere we were ready to make the assault on the enemy's works.

Hooker threw forward Butlerfield's division against the enemy's strongest position, supported by Williams' and Geary's divisions, and the battle opened vigorously on both sides. Hooker fought for three or four hours and made steady headway, carrying line after line of rifle-pits, until Butlerfield's division encountered a lunette of formidable size. Several attempts were made to carry it, and capture its four guns which were pouring a destructive fire into our lines, but the attempt was futile. The troops fought with great desperation, but as often as they advanced upon the lunette the terrific volleys of musketry from the enemy in the fortification hurled them back in confusion. At last Butlerfield charged forward and took a position under the protecting works of the fort, so close to the guns within that they could be touched by the men's hands. In the effort to gain this unexplored position, the contest was a bloody one, Geary's division supporting Butlerfield. Ward's brigade, which were participating in their first battle, fought with marked determination, and contributed much to secure the position.

After vain efforts to capture the lunette from which the enemy poured into our ranks grape, canister and shrapnel, Hooker's forces gave up the unequal contest, and during the balance of the day lay under the breastworks protected from the enemy's fire, and picking off every rebel who showed himself above the works. Darkness found him in this position, and he at once matured plans for capturing the works by strategy, under cover of darkness. The pioneers were brought up; the ends dug out of the works, and the guns drawn out by the aid of ropes, under a destructive fire from the occupants of the works, who were driven out or captured, as our troops swarmed in through the opening in overwhelming numbers. The guns were four twelve-pound brass pieces; a number of battle-flags, including those of the 35th and 55th Alabama, were captured, with over two hundred prisoners. Prisoners report Gen. Walhall (rebel) killed, and Gen. Tucker wounded.

The losses in Hooker's corps were very heavy, especially in the repeated charges upon the enemy's works. Butlerfield lost about 500; Geary 100, and Williams' division about 150, making Hooker's loss about 750 in the battle of the afternoon. The 23d Corps, which was moved around from the right, as a support for Hooker, lost slightly.

About 2 o'clock the enemy, learning from prisoners taken from us, that Hovey's Indiana division of "raw recruits" held a position in the line, and smarting under their successive repulses on other portions of the line, hurled a heavy force upon Hovey, convinced that the recruits would run. Not so, however. The rebels held a strong position in a gorge in the hills, and out of their breastworks they swarmed in large numbers and made a furious attack upon the division, which nobly repulsed them after a short and bloody contest of fifteen minutes. The assault was renewed, when the "raw Hoveys" charged upon them on the double quick under a heavy fire of grape which literally mowed them down. They did not assault the Indians the third time. Tonight the enormities of the whole corps are being showered upon Hovey's division, who have written a glorious introductory chapter in their history.

About ten P. M., Hooker's command commenced throwing up breastworks to strengthen their position, and to cover their movements, it was found necessary to advance their skirmish line. In doing so the skirmishers ran against the rebel line. Immediately a heavy artillery and musketry fire opened from both contestants, which lasted until two o'clock in the morning. The night battle was desperate and losses on both sides heavy, probably three hundred killed and wounded. At two the rebels were repulsed along the whole line; a deafening cheer rang out on the night air, and all was still save the piteous moans of the dying who lay upon the bloody field, awaiting with anxiety the early dawn, when they were gathered into the hospitals, and every care bestowed upon them by our hard-working Surgeons.

BATTLE OF MONDAY, MAY 16.

The morning was very bright, but the whole valley was filled with smoke and fog. At daylight not a gun was heard. Newton immediately advanced to feel the enemy, and discovered that they had disappeared.

Immediately upon being informed of the evacuation of the valley, General Howard informed General Sherman, and our lines at once advanced. It was discovered that the enemy had made good his retreat, carrying off all his artillery, but destroying his wagon trains by fire lest they should fall into our hands. I have just made a tour of the field on the left, and find it covered with rebel dead and wounded, all of whom were left in our hands for burial and treatment. Prisoners at the hour I write, 9 A. M., are being brought in by hundreds. The victory is complete so far, but would have been more so had McCook's corps been enabled to cross the river and take a position in the rebel rear. McCook made several attempts to throw down the pontoons and cross his corps, but the enemy poured such a raking fire into his pontoons that the work had to be abandoned. I have no particulars, of what was accomplished by McCook's command, but I learn that the 15th Corps under Logan lost 48 killed and 448 wounded. Our total losses are estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000, of whom fully 2,000 are slightly wounded in the hands and feet that they will be fit for duty in two or three weeks. The killed will amount to about 800, among whom are many brave officers, who have left behind them brilliant records. Ohio has lost her full proportion. Indiana, too, will mourn the loss of many of her brave sons.

The enemy's losses are fully as large as ours, if not larger. In every assault upon our lines, their loss was very heavy, and they were driven back, leaving hundreds of their killed and wounded in our hands, each day.

We have taken nearly four thousand prisoners and deserters, including many Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, and line and staff officers. Many of them were willing prisoners, who remained in the rebel works and surrendered when we advanced in pursuit.

On the evacuation of the valley, the enemy crossed all his cars and locomotives and burned five spans of the railway bridge, which can be repaired, however, in one or two days. At nine this (Monday) morning, Hooker's corps threw down pontoons and crossed near Resaca, while Schofield is crossing on the left near Pelton. The cavalry under Stoneman and McCook, commenced the pursuit early in the morning and at the present writing they are engaging the enemy with artillery. Brisk firing can be heard and the rebel rear guard are evidently meeting with a warm parting salute from our cavalry, which this season is in excellent trim and superior to that of former seasons.

McCook, Stoneman and Kilpatrick are dashing officers, who never refuse a fight, and invariably whip their antagonists, when the forces engaged are at all equal.

Two battles, two defeats and two retreats have so dispirited the enemy that it is almost idle to speculate upon what he will probably do, or where he will make his next stand. Sherman is too much for Johnston, especially on the flanking process, and it is not unlikely that the rebel chieftain will retreat until he reaches the Altoona range of mountains where he can better protect his flanks than he could at Buzzard Roost and Sugar Valley. Citizens and deserters say that the Altoona Mountains are filled with very powerful fortifications capable of great resistance, and that the enemy will make a stand there and give us battle. Be that as it may, the country may rely upon Sherman and Thomas, and the invincible force they command for working out a more glorious victory on than the one just achieved.

For the benefit of those croakers who are never satisfied with the results of our movements upon the enemy, I will briefly state wherein our victory consists. We have driven the enemy over forty miles, compelled him to evacuate a position at Buzzard Roost that may be justly styled the strong hold of the Confederacy; recovered a large amount of territory, repulsed Johnston in every attack upon our lines, taken 4,000 prisoners, compelled him to abandon his fortifications near Resaca, and destroy his whole ammunition and supply trains; inflicted heavy loss upon him, and demoralized his army to a great extent. As an offset, the enemy has taken but 100 or 150 prisoners, inflicted a loss upon us equal to their own, and by their precipitate retreat stimulated our troops to greater efforts when they again meet Johnston and his horde upon the field of battle.

To show that Sherman on his advance into the heart of Georgia is strongly in earnest and determined to conquer, I may state that he keeps the railroad communication with his army complete. Three hours after the evacuation of Dalton, heavy trains loaded with supplies arrived from Ringgold, and before night the town presented quite a business aspect. The rear-guard of the enemy had not vacated Resaca two hours, ere the familiar whistle of Sherman's train was heard by the retreating army. The telegraph line was kept up well by Captain Van Dusen, who followed in rear of our advancing columns, and repaired it thoroughly. Resaca is now the advanced depot for supplying the army, which is well provisioned with bacon, hard-tack, coffee, and all the necessities of the commissary departments.

The strength of the enemy is variously estimated at from 55,000, to 70,000, by prisoners and deserters. The better informed however place their numbers at 55,000 to 60,000 which corresponds with estimates furnished by our scouts. We have in front Hood's and Hardee's corps, with about 20,000 of Polk's army commanded by the Parson in person. Among the general officers holding commands, Johnston, Hardee, Hood, Stevenson, Pat Cleburne and Gibson, Bates and Polk.

THE COMMONWEALTH FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00 Weekly, per year..... 2 00

The terms are low, and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends everywhere exert themselves?

Address, A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Kentucky.

S. C. BULL, AT THE OLD STAND, (TODD'S BOOK STORE.)

HAS JUST RECEIVED ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY

Ever brought to this city. He would respectfully call the attention of the public to his stock, which he purchased in person, from first hands in New York and Philadelphia, and will be sold at Cincinnati and Louisville retail prices.

March 18, 1864-17.

NEW ENGLAND Fire & Marine Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent. Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1864.

List of Letters.—See list of letters in another column.

Stolen.—A black mare was stolen from Mr. E. PALMER. He offers \$50 reward for her recovery. See advertisement.

Notice to Drafted Men.—JOHN S. NIXON, Esq., is the receiver of commutation money for the 4th District (Revenue) of Kentucky. Those interested are referred to his card in another column.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Mr. J. D. POLLARD will accept our thanks for favors. Persons wanting Periodicals, Weeklies, Cincinnati Dailies, etc., etc., can always be supplied by POLLARD, at his Literary Depot, opposite the Commonwealth Office.

It is stated that the forger of the recent proclamation, purporting to have been issued by President Lincoln, has been arrested. He confessed that he palmed it off on journals here for gold and stock operations. His name is stated to be HOWARD, a newspaper reporter.

The Republican Union State Convention of Vermont has made the following nominations of State officers: For Governor, Hon. J. G. Smith; For Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. P. Dillingham; for Treasurer, Hon. J. B. Page. Delegates at large to Baltimore were chosen. President Lincoln's nomination was recommended.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Gen. BUTLER's army, states that that General had received a Richmond paper of the 16th May, which acknowledges that Lee met with a defeat on Thursday, and states that the slaughter was terrific. No particulars known. The paper adds: "JEFF. DAVIS received a despatch from Lee which had been kept secret."

A correspondent of the Louisville Democrat says "a squad of desperadoes" came into Taylorsville, Kentucky, on the night of the 18th May, and attacked Dr. OTTO MILLER, the Deputy Provost Marshal for Spencer county, and "beat and bruised him considerably." The citizens had raised a guard, to watch the town at night; and it was either in revenge for this, or else it was rebel enmity against Dr. MILLER, who has been, since the rebellion commenced, an object of peculiar hatred with the rebels, and especially guerrillas.

For transmitting the forged paper, purporting to be a proclamation by the President, the offices of the Independent Telegraph Company throughout the East, were seized by Provost Guards; also for publishing the forged document, the newspaper offices of the New York World and Journal of Commerce; they were not permitted to issue any papers on the 19th. The parties arrested will be tried by a military tribunal for having treasonably attempted to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

Wants Information!

The Louisville Democrat, notices editorially a Guthrie-Prentice meeting in Scott county, and says:—

"One or two observations we can't help making. We should like to know the real name of this party. It is sometimes Union Conservative, as in the present case, sometimes Union. What is the name? Then they still stick to the old motto—the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. The Union and the Constitution are all right, but there are laws now a days that should be repealed, not enforced. Let all good laws be enforced, and all bad ones repealed."

In Mason and some other counties, the Democrat might have added, they designate themselves the "Unconditional Union party." But the leaders care nothing for a name. They started out to divide the Union party; if they could not rule it. They found their mistake, and now they "are all things to all men." Democrats, Conservatives, Conservative Union Democrats, Unconditional Union men, rebel sympathizers, anything and everything—pig or puppy—puppy or pig—so they succeed in forming a fusion of all the elements of opposition to the Administration, cripple it in crushing the rebellion, obtain the spoils of office, and power and place for themselves.

We do not wonder the Democrat does not approve of those who are striving to steal its thunder and crowd it off its own platform, still hanging to the motto of the "Union party":—

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw.
With good opinion of the law."

And "The enforcement of the laws," is just what no Peace Democrat and no more men and no more money men, desire. Too many, that come within the purview of the Powell-Mallory call for a fusion of "all parties"—if the "good laws" were enforced—would be taught by experience that we have a Government. That is not what is called for; and it is very wrong in the Guthrie-Prentice men to "stick to the old motto" of the Union party. Having deserted the Union party, and usurped authority on the Democratic train, they should have "cleared themselves" from the principles of the Union party. The Democrat is right, the Guthrie-Prentice clique and its followers should throw off their disguise, come out, frank and fair, and hoist the banner of the Union.

The editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth wants to see a copy of a letter written by some of our members of Congress to some folks in this State. Let him address a letter to any of these members of Congress, and he can probably get a copy to publish, if he desires it.—Louisville Democrat.

Come, Democrat, your are too indefinite. The Commonwealth called for the letter written by Messrs. POWELL & Co., urging a Union of all parties opposed to the Administration.—Wickliffe Harney Democrats, Conservatives, Guthrie Prentice Conservative Union Democrats, rebel sympathizers, rebels, returned rebels soldiers, guerrillas, marauders, and all others,—in a Convention to send delegates to the Chicago Convention, and unite on a common electoral ticket, as the only possible means of defeating Mr. LINCOLN in Kentucky. That was the letter we called for. Give it to the public; and do not put Mr. YEAMAN's name to it. Although those old Democrats, Messrs. WICKLIFFE, LINDSEY, CRAIG, WOLFE, etc., say, in their call for the Democratic convention for the 15th June, that all but "the three abolition" members—meaning Messrs. ANDERSON, RANDALL, and SMITH—signed POWELL's letter, we say Mr. YEAMAN did not. But publish the letter, Democrat; you have it, we expect. The writers assume to represent the people of Kentucky, and their public acts should be known to the people. Give the letter to the people: let them see how Representatives elected by them as Union men, are colluding with traitors, and recommending a combination with traitors, to defeat the Union party.

By the way, is it not rich, to see Messrs. DAVIS, MALLORY, HARDING, WADSWORTH, and CLAY, cheek by jowl with Mr. POWELL and others who, this time last year, they were denouncing for their opposition to the Government!

War News and Army Items.

May 20.—On the 18th May there was an engagement of brief duration between Hancock's corps of Grant's army and a large force of rebels who undertook to turn our right. The result was indecisive, but in favor of Hancock's men. Breckinridge is reported to have joined Lee. It is said that Sigel has been superseded, by Hunter.

In the cavalry fight in which J. E. B. Stuart was killed, the Richmond papers state Henry Clay Pate was also killed. Pate was famous as the "Border Ruffian" commander that went from Missouri to capture old John Brown in Kansas, and was himself captured, with all his men, by Brown. In Stuart's funeral procession there was no military escort.

We give in another place a detailed account of Sherman's movements at Resaca and Dalton. The following despatch, dated 10th P. M., May 19, furnishes the latest intelligence we have from him:

Maj. Gen. Dix:—No official reports of military operations to-day have been received by this department from Gen. Grant or Butler. Reports from General Sherman's command dated Kingston, Georgia, two P. M., to-day announces that General Sherman reached Kingston and encamped last night. This afternoon he advanced upon the enemy, who again retreated. The despatch says that while it was being written, Hooker and Howard's guns were hammering at Johnston, and the two armies were in plain sight of each other, two miles east of Kingston. Davis's division of the 14th Corps is in possession of Rome. Gen. Sherman reports the weather fine, roads good and country more open and less mountainous.

E. M. STANTON.

MAY 21.—At 6th o'clock, P. M., May 20, the Secretary of War issued the following bulletin:—

This afternoon we have despatches dated at 8:30 this morning from Grant. Last evening an effort was made by Ewell's corps to turn our right. They were promptly repulsed by Birney's division and some of Warren's troops that were on the extreme right. About 300 prisoners fell into our hands, besides many killed and wounded. Our loss was a little over 600 wounded, 150 killed and missing. Grant says probably our killed and missing are overestimated.

Over 25,000 veteran reinforcements have been forwarded to Gen. Grant.

Despatches from Sherman dated Kingston, 10 o'clock last night, state that during the day he had pushed a column beyond that place in pursuit of Johnston, as far as Cassville, he then was skirmishing in the latter part of the day, with Hardee's corps. The corps were expected to reach Kingston to-day. A hard fight for Atlanta is looked for. No reports have been received from Butler to-day.

Gen. Hunter has been placed in command of Western Virginia, including the Shenandoah Valley.

Latest dates from General Canby were from Vicksburg. The Red river was reported to be blockaded by the shore batteries of the enemy at different points, but measures have been taken here which were believed to be adequate for clearing the river of all such obstacles and enable him to march to Alexandria, where he will take command of the army.

E. M. STANTON.

The correspondent of the New York Times, with Butler, says:

Butler's campaign up to the close of Monday's severe engagement ending with withdrawal from our advanced position, to our entrenchment at Bermuda Hundred, can't be regarded as a defeat. The object aimed at was accomplished, and was decided upon by Butler, even if his whole command had to be sacrificed. It was for the purpose of attracting the attention of the rebel forces garrisoning outer defenses of Richmond, and favor the movement of Kautz upon the Danville and Richmond Railroad, as by the breaking of that communication every line of travel radiating from Richmond by which Lee could receive supplies for his army, would be cut. This correspondent says Gen. Heckman was taken prisoner in Monday's fight, while the Herald's correspondent details with particulars how he and his command fought their way through the enemy's line and rejoined our forces.

The Tennessee papers represent Forrest as threatening Huntsville, Alabama, Wartrace, Fayetteville, Columbia, and several other towns in Tennessee.

A telegram from Fort Monroe, on the 17th May, says that the Richmond Examiner of the 16th, says:

The enemy have concentrated in Virginia. If beaten here, he is beaten everywhere. If he wins here, he wins everything. The war and the Confederacy might continue, but if Virginia is lost, the present Confederate organization will not possibly survive. Heaven and earth now call on the Government to bring up all the troops at its command.

The rebel Congress has taken steps to try Hon. WILLIAMSON R. W. COBB, for treason against the pseudo-Southern Confederacy. He has been elected as Representative in that body, and avows his love for the Union. Here is the resolution arraigning him:—

"Whereas, The report is in circulation and has found its way into the public prints, impugning the loyalty of the Hon. WILLIAMSON R. W. COBB, member elect of this House from the State of Alabama, and tending to show that he is in complicity with and giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the Confederate States, and therefore unfit to be a representative of a loyal constituency; therefore,

"Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker to inquire into such reports, and to collect and report upon the testimony bearing upon the loyalty or disloyalty of said member, and report the same to this House, with such recommendation as to its further action in the premises as to said committee shall seem proper; and that Mr. Cobb be notified by the committee, if practicable, of the sitting of the committee, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers."

An officer who accompanied General SHERIDAN in his raid around Richmond furnishes a number of interesting incidents which occurred. We select the following:—

At Meadow Bridge, the rebels previous to crossing the river, planted a large number of torpedoes in the road, two of which exploded, fortunately, however, killing nothing but two horses. The rebel prisoners were at once set to work, and compelled to dig carefully with their fingers for the remaining infernal machines. Twelve of these beauties were unearthed in the space of a couple of hours, and placed in the cellar of a lady with strong rebel proclivities, living on the road. She protested in the strongest terms against the indignity, but was told that if she did not handle them they would not explode.

At Glen Allen, eight miles from Richmond, Mrs. Allen, the wife of a New York merchant, received some of the officers very politely, saying she had no ill feeling against them individually, though she hated them collectively. Her antipathy to the Yankees was so strong, she said, that she felt as though she could alone face the whole storm of Yankee bullets from Grant's army. Alas! for her valor. Just then one of our guns, a half mile distant, opened upon the enemy, who had assaulted our rear. At the first explosion she exhibited the most extreme nervousness, and started for the cellar, when the party assured her that the guns were pointed in the opposite direction.

A List of Wounded Kentucky Soldiers of Gen. Sherman's Command.

Second Regiment.—Add Morefield, Co. C; Wm. B. Goodwin, Co. G; John Rome, Co. A.

Third Kentucky—Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Babbitt; Isaac Sheldahl, Co. K; James B. Russell, Co. B; Wm. Wm. J. Bowman, Co. E; Peter Tuxenberg, Co. C; Capt. J. H. Poor, Co. B; Wm. A. Boston, Co. G; Capt. J. Wm. Simpson, Co. K; Jas. Roger, Co. D; Capt. J. W. Bristol, Co. C; Corp. N. E. Price, Co. I; Chas. Payne, Co. A; Corp. Silvester Cravens, Co. A; T. J. Pym, Co. H; Chas. McDowell, Co. G; J. C. Jarvis, Co. B; Wm. J. Bowman, Co. E; M. D. Lumborg, Co. H; Wm. B. Simpson, Co. E; A. Monfield, Co. C; Jno. D. Board, Co. K; Abram Ord, Co. C; Chas. D. Lathrop, Co. M; Capt. J. Fambur, Co. D; Geo. McDonald, Co. H; Geo. Baethelme, Co. D; Smith Layers, Co. I; Jas. Keyer, Co. D; Wm. H. Bullock, Co. K; L. Craines, Co. A; Chas. McDowell, Co. C.

Fourth Regiment.—Dan'l. W. Kessler, Co. B.

Fifth Regiment.—Corp. John H. Apollo, Co. B; Capt. J. Deberry, Co. E; B. Tharman, Co. B; Jan. Kennedy, Co. C; Jas. Robertson, Co. H; Johnson Todd, Co. B.

Sixth Regiment.—Thomas Dudley, Co. E; C. Emickley, Co. E.

Ninth Regiment.—Levi Kingsley, Co. C. Geo. W. Mitchell, Co. C; John I. Bolton, Co. G; Sergt. Geo. W. Starr, Co. B; Jno. Rhodon, Co. C.

Tenth Regiment.—Silas McHughes, Co. D; Patfall, Co. I.

Thirteenth Regiment.—Daniel Sullivan, Co. G.

Seventeenth Regiment.—Wm. Hart, Co. D; Corp. Jas. W. Hart, Co. D; L. Lina, Co. C; W. A. Jordan, Co. C; J. B. Bryant, Co. A; Wm. B. Beane, Co. F.

Twenty-first Regiment.—Sam'l. Hathaway, Co. I; Patrick Barry, Co. A; B. T. Heiser, Co. B; George Nance, Co. B; Dan'l. W. Kessler, Co. B.

Twenty-third Regiment.—Sergt. Sam'l. Calvert, Co. A; Jno. Connelly, Co. D; A. J. Phillips, Co. G; Corp. Hugh Fitzsimmons, Co. G; Jno. Conley, Co. D; Corp. Jno. E. Hoath, Co. A; Sergt. Geo. W. Jordan, Co. C; Corp. Sam'l. E. Calvert, Co. A; Henry G. Hoffman, Co. A; Wm. Squires, Co. C; Wm. R. Goodwin, Co. G.

Twenty-fourth Regiment.—Solomon Whitaker, Co. H; J. A. Tanner, Co. A.

Twenty-fifth Regiment.—A. D. Robinson, Co. H.

Twenty-eighth Regiment.—Wm. French, Co. C.

Thirtieth Regiment.—Jno. B. Bare, Co. K.

Forty-second Regiment.—Thomas R. Green, Co. G.

MARRIED.

Near Lexington, on Thursday, the 19th, by the Rev. J. B. Tharp, Mr. JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, to Miss IRENE COOKE, of Fayette county, Va.

Appellate District Convention.

The loyal citizens of the Second Appellate District will hold a Convention at Frankfort, on Wednesday, June 15, 1864, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported by the Union party for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The counties composing the District are: Bracken, Pendleton, Campbell, Kenton, Boone, Gallatin, Carroll, Trimble, Henry, Owen, Grant, Harrison, Scott, Fayette, Jessamine, Garrard, Boyle, Mercer, Anderson, Franklin, Woodford, Shelby and Oldham.

It is earnestly urged upon the people of every county to be fully represented.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1864.

Appellate Judgeship.

We are authorized by the friends of M. M. BENTON, Esq., to state, that the name of that gentleman will be presented to the District Convention, on the 15th June, as a candidate for the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

We are authorized to announce W. W. TRIMBLE, Esq., of Harrison county, as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals; subject to the decision of the Union Convention, to assemble in Frankfort.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Board of Directors, will be held at the Tobacco Exchange, on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1864, in the city of Louisville, on the first day of the State Tobacco Exhibition, for the purpose of receiving propositions from the several local Societies for holding with them the Seventh Annual Kentucky State Fair, Parties making propositions will please accompany them by statements of the extent of their grounds, the size and character of their buildings, fences, &c., and the nature of the public thoroughfares by which they are reached.

A full attendance is desired. A liberal List of Premiums will be made. I have petitions, propositions, and business of great importance to lay before the Board. I hope to see all the members present. L. J. BRADFORD, President.
August, May 2, 1864—31st.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saftell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine.

December 25, 1863—1st.

METCALFE'S REPORTS—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.

On the 22d of July last, I received, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

JOHN BULL.
"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

"A. HENRY THURSTON,
"Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,"
"NASHVILLE, TENN., July 24, 1863."

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or \$50 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans."

"WM. M. MILES,
"Major and Provost Marshal General."

Special Permit.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140 one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. R. DILLIN,
Per WILL S. HALL,
Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.

"VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.

"Dr. John Bull:

"DEAR SIR—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates."

"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."
January 1, 1864—6m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOLEN!

STOLEN from near Rough and Ready, Anderson county, a BLACK MARE, heavy make and foretop, nine years old; 16th hands high; three white feet; right foot front pigeon toed; white marks on right hip from harness. I will give \$50 reward for her recovery.

E. FARMER.
May 23, 1864—wlt.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 23d day of May, 1864, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Brown, Miss Kitty
Blak, Mrs. S.
Boaner, John
Cole, Mrs. Mary Ann
Davis, Miss Matilda
Emison, G. B.
Foster, Miss Valinda
Harrison, Miss S. A.
Jolly, Daniel M.
Jordan, C. C.
Leonard, Miss M. A.
Link, Sarah Jane
Learner, T.
McDowell, Wm.
McMannus, John
Moore, Miss Lucy T.
Polgrove, John
Rankin, Miss Mary H.
Sanders, Mrs. Maria (2)
Sanders, Gifford
Stewart, William
Stone, Mrs. Martha
Slaughter, Martin
Vanderbit, Lot
V. F. V.
Wiggs, Richard
Willson, Jas. F.
Total—28.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 7 o'clock, A. M., until 7 P. M.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.
May 23, 1864—lt.—324.

NOTICE TO DRAFTED MEN.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

Covington, May 16, 1864.

THE undersigned has been appointed by the Secretary of War Receiver of Commutation Money, under the "act for enrolling and calling out the national forces," for the counties comprising the Fourth Collection District of Kentucky, viz:

Carroll, Mason, Powell,
Trimble, Harrison, Morgan,
Owen, Bourbon, Lawrence,
Gallatin, Fayette, Carter,
Boone, Woodford, Rowan,
Kenton, Jessamine, Fleming,
Campbell, Scott, Greenup,
Grant, Franklin, Boyd,
Pendleton, Clark, Lewis,
Bracken, Montgomery, Bath,
Nicholas.

All payments of commutation money will be made at this office. If, however, it should be desired to deposit the required amount (\$200) to the credit of the undersigned in any incorporated bank in the district, the regulation required will be promptly forwarded by mail, as directed, upon receipt of the certificate of deposit from the bank where the deposit may be made. To enable the undersigned to give the receipt for commutation money, containing the necessary recitals, the person paying the same should make known: 1st. The exact day on which he was drafted. 2d. The number of the Congressional district in which he was enrolled and drafted.

JOHN S. NIXON,
Receiver Commutation Money Fourth Dist. Ky.
May 23, 1864—21w.

Pay your Taxes and Save Ten per Cent.

THE tax book for the present year is now in the hands of John Baltzell, City Treasurer, to whom payments may be made, with a deduction of ten per cent., if made on or before the 25th day of June next.

By order of the Board.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, C. B. C. C. F.
May 11, 1864—td—319.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds.

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED UNDER THE Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3d, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the 5th and 10th dollar Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50.) One Hundred Dollars (\$100.) Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.) One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.) Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.) and Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.) and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50.) One Hundred Dollars (\$100.) Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.) and One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive their drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of Louisville, Ky.

" " " Cincinnati, Ohio.

" " " Parkersburg, W. Va.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

May 7, 1864—wltw2w—317.

J. L. & W. H. Waggener,

Corner Main and St. Clair Streets, Frankfort,

ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF THEIR

SECOND IMPORTATION

OF

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS

CASSIMERES, DOMESTICS,

PRINTS, &c., &c., &c.

WHICH THEY OFFER AT THE LOWEST PRICES

FOR CASH ONLY.

An examination of their stock is respectfully solicited.

Frankfort, April 25, 1864—4tw—312.

Colored Substitutes.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACT, ASST. PRO. MAR. GEN., Louisville, Ky., May 16, 1864.]

THE rule under which a colored man could not be accepted as a substitute for a white man who is drafted, is now changed so that colored persons may be accepted as substitutes in any case.

W. H. SIDELL,
Major 15th U. S. Inf. A. A. Pro. Mar. Gen.
May 20, 1864, [ch. Lou. Press.] 31w-323

NOTICE.
